## WASHINGTON

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lively Breeze in Diplomatic Circles.

ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

New Postal Convention with the North - German Confederation.

Georgia to Stay Out in the Cold for the Present.

THE INCOME TAX RETAINED.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1670.

-England Anxlous for s

There seems to be little doubt that Great Britain a peginning to realize that the sooner the difference with our government growing out of what has ome to be called "the Alabama claims," is settled, the better will it be for the United Kingdom-the ass will be the chance of a rupture springing up between the mother country and her much rumed offspring. Everything that has occurred since Grant's accession to power in the way of diplomatic discussion of the subject shows a very great anxiety on the part of her Majesty's government to have an understanding about the causes of difference and to satisfactorily and peacefully adjust things. Even Sumner's speech, which it was feared would have the effect of firing the Brisish heart against us, seems to have operated entirely in another direction. At first it really did stir up the lion, but after roaring not savagely for a few months the quiescence. Clarendon, in all his talks with Motley and in his notes to Thornton, displays a decided hankering after settlement. He manifests a desire to have negotiations reopened, and to heve the claims disposed of finally in some way or other which would not be dishonorable to either of the great Powers. But Clarendon does not like to make the first positive move. He is apparently unwilling to throw out the first suggestion, be acceptable. He thinks we, being the complainants, should make the advance movement by telling plainly what we want, and thus afford an opportunity for "yes" or "no." But that is precisely the thing which Premier Fish does not intend to do, and the sooner my Lord Clarendon understands that fact the better. Secretary Fish fee's that we have nothing to lose by delay, while Great Britain has. Our government considers that our cause of grievance is rather pretty well understood by Great Britain by this time, and that there is no lack of information on the other side of the Atlantic as to what kind of settlement will be agreeable. What might be humiliating for Great Britain to grant on our solemn request or demand might be in no measure so if conceded ntarily. Thus, were we to say to Great Britain, "You have wronged us, and must both apologize and give us your North American possessions," the British government might well consider it a disor to comply. But, without any such formal declaration and demand. England might very properly admit that she had erred grievously by course during our rebellion, and offer to come to an agreement to define for the future the rights come involved in war with a third Power. At the same time, "as a mark of her friendly disposition," she might tender us her North American possessions, to become a part of the American Union, providing the inhabitants of those possessions should elect to change their allegiance. This would be a simple, easy, honorable and friendly style of fixing sp matters, and, in all probability, will have to be

tember 25, when he wrote:-Although the United States are anxious for a set thement on a liberal and comprehensive basis of all the questions which now interfere with the entirely cordial relations which they desire to exist between contrary, they prefer to leave that question, and also re important question of the means and method of removing the causes of complaint of restoring the much desired relations of perfect cordiality and the preventing of the probability of like questions in the future, to the consideration of her tiation, to entertain any proposition which that government shall think proper to present, and to apply to such propositions their earnest and sincere wishes and endeavors for a solution bonorable and satisfactory to both countries.

adopted by Great Britain in the end. It seems to be fixed that our government will not initiate negotiations. Mr. Fish intends to adhere to the views ex-

pressed in the closing lines of his despatch of Sep-

Clarendon pretty well comprehends the position taken by Mr. Fish, and from recent advices it seems not at all improbable that he will before long offer some basis of settlement. He has displayed rather a disposition to be "tricky"-if we may use such an expression in application to a dignitary of his lordthip's rank-having tried, in various official and anofficial ways, to trip Mr. Fish into some false soution. Thus, by his unofficial reply to Mr. Fish's note of September 25, he undoubtedly expected to provoke our Secretary of State to make an extended answer, which might commit our government in some embarrassing manner. But Mr. Fish was too sharp to be caught in that way. When a copy of the unofficial note was supplied him by Mr. fuoraton Mr. Fish immediately inquired whether the note was intended to be official or not. Only within a few days has Lord Clarendon replied, and in such an ambiguous way that It is difficult to make out even still what was his intention. But all through this last note there is said to lurk a disposiaion to reopen the negotiations, and effect, if possitole, a triendly settlement. Premier Fish is giving the matter his most serious attention, and it is said that the subject will be laid before the Cabinet to-

Letter and the Russian Minister.
There is a new little breeze in diplomatic circles here.

M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, is a sort of vicsim this time, Somebody, it appears, lorged a letter in tistacazy's name, which would not have been so bad but for the last that it was crammed full of abuse of

Secretary Fish. The latter, on having the letter brought to his attention, is reported to have become mildly excited at the supposed breach of diplomatic cliquette. The letter was laid, before the President. who expressed great indication, and requested Secretary Pish to ascerts a whether Catacazy was its author. Investigation resulted in showing that a person formerly connected with the State Department and hostile to Catacazy had forged the letter with the desiberate purpose of injuring both the Minister, and Secretary. The affair has occasioned

New Postal Convention with the North Ger-man Confederation.

Postmaster General Croswell has concluded a new

postal convention with the North German Union, which was signed to-day, with the approval of the President, by which important reductions are made in the rates of letter postage between the United States and North Germany, and including the Ausdukedom of Luxemburg, to take effect on the 1st of July, 1870. This convention reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters exchanged in closed mulis via England from fifteen to ten cents, and for prepald letters exchanged by direct steamers to and from Bremen and Hamburg, respec-tively, from ten to seven cents; but un-paid or insufficiently paid letters will be charged with double postage for collection at the place of destination. No change is made in the existing rates of postage of newspapers, other printed matter and samples of merchandise; but the postage on such articles must be fully prepaid or they cannot be forwarded in the mails from either netween the United States and the Sc kingdoms or other countries of Northern Europe receive, on and after the 1st of July, 1870, the beneit of the reductions made in the rates of letter post-

The Georgia Bill Shelved for the Present. The opinion expressed by Senators of informa-tion on the subject leads to the impres-sion that Georgia will be allowed to remain In her present condition for the present, According to these statements some opposi-tion will be made when the time comes for ton will be bill again.
General Butler's Bill for Reciprocity with

Prince Edward's Island. against reciprocity with Canada and the British provinces it is thought by some of the New Engiand statesmen that a slight departure might be made from it in favor of Prince Edward's Island, as that province is almost wholly devoted to agriculture. The New England men see in it a market for their agricultural implements, cotton goods and other notions. As a practical proposition General Butler has prepared mittee on Ways and Means, after making an able

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the — day of 1870, a duty shall be leved, paid and collected upon the following described articles, products of the soil and, shaherse of Frince Edward's Iland, when imported into the United States:—Five -cents per bushel on barley, oats and potacea; on horses and mules, seven doilars per head; on next eattle, five dollars per head; on eather, so the collars per head; on calves, sheep, goafs and swine, fifty cents per head; upon mackerel, the catch of the inhabitants of Frince Edward's Island, one collar per barrel; upon herring of like catch, fifty cents per barrel; provided, that no light money or anchorage fees shall be charged in the ports and harbors of said island on American vessels, and that no regular packet between said island and the United States shall be liable to pilot fees or does, except when pilots are actually taken; and provided further, that the manufactures and product of the United States shall be placed on the same footing and received into said island at the same duties, and no other, as the like produbts of Great Britain or either of her dependences.

delphin.

The Mayor and City Councils of Philadelphia have addressed a letter to the House Committee on Manufactures, inviting them to visit that city and ascertain an international industrial exhibition in connection with the proposed celebration of the cantennial of American independence in 1876. The committee considered the matter at their meeting to-day, and agreed to accept the invitation, but did not fix upon a time for going. It has been proposed to hold an international exhibition or industry about the same time in New York, and the Philadelphians are enracedly at work to have Congress designate their city as the proper paice.

Embling Act for New Mexico.

The Committee on Territories of the House had the bill to provide an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State under consideration to-day, but did not reach a vote on it. Certain parties baye charged that the population of New Mexico is not so large as represented by the Territorial dele-gate, Mr. Chaves, and that the people are nearly all Mexicans, who are unfit for a State organization. In reply to this Mr. Chaves offers to prove that the popuon of New Mexico is as large as that of Nevada and Nebraska together, that a large proportion of ern States, and that they are as capable of conducting a State government as the people of Nevada.

Arctic Exploration.

Dr. Hayes appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, at their request, and was interrogated concerning the practicability of reaching the North Pole by different routes thereto. and the probable advantage to science and commerce by an expedition for that purpose. The doc tor discussed the question elaborately in its scientific aspect for more than an hour, when the further con-sideration of the subject was postponed until next

Before leaving Washington this morning the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Oneida disaster.

Subsidies for Steamship Lines Defeated. Roads met to-day. After disposing of a few unim-portant matters the subsidy question was taken up, and it was determined to ask the Senate to discharge the committee from the further consideration of that subject, as the applications are growing entrely too numerous, and in some cases out of reason. There are now at least half a dozen blils already before the committee. It is very likely that the subject will be dropped for the present.
| Charges Against the Marshal of Wyoming.

have been filed here against the official integrity of Church Howe, Marshal for Wyoming

Fernando Wood's Charges Against General Howard.

charge preferred by Fernando Wood yesterday against General Howard. It should read, "that he paid from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau \$40,000 for the construction of the First Congregational church in this city," &c., instead of the First Presbyterian church.

The Sent of a Texas Member Contested. The House Committee on Elections this morning considered the application of Grafton for further time in the matter of his contest for the seat of Mr. Connor, of Texas. No action was taken.

Extension of Tonnage Dues. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agree o recommend the following additional section to the

That the act imposing a tomage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall bereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States trading and arriving from ports of the United States, or trading from one point or port within the United States, or trading from one point or port within the United States.

The Eric Railrond Mail Services.

Senator Fenton and Representative Van Wyck have been before the Postmaster General to obtain

have been before the Postmaster General to obtain an increase of pay for mall services by the New York and Eric Railroad Company.

Reperts of National Banks.

The reports of the national banks, in response to the recent call of Comptroller Hurlburd, come in slower than usual owing to the change in the day of the week upon which they are required to be made, which is Thursday instead of Saturday, as heretofore.

Naval Officers on the Retired List. The Naval Committee, at an irregular meeting to-day, considered the applications of a number of retired officers to be restored to the active list. It was determined to act upon no cases except such as are endersed by the Secretary of the Navy. This disposes of a troublesome question

It is now definitely settled that M. Blaque Bey, the Turkish Minister, will leave here on a six months

His family will accompany him to Prance, where most of his time, after a brief visit of ceremony to Turkey, will be spent. During his absence Baitazzi Effendi will be Charge d'Affairs. By the friends of Baltazzi this is regarded as a signal evidence of the favor of the Sultan. Baltazzi is not very long in diplomatic life, but his progress has been remarkably rapid and flattering.
Senator Yates, who has been dangerously ill from

hemorrhage of the bowels, is fast recovering and will soon be in his place in the Senate.

Captain John E. Biaine, of Pennsylvania, a brotner of Speaker Blaine, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

THE RICHMOND MAYORALTY TROUBLES.

Arguments in the United States Supre Court by Counsel of Ellysou and Chu-hoon-Decision Reserved.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.

After the adjournment of the Supreme Court this afternoon Chief Justice Chase gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond difficulty case. Associate Justice Nelson occupied a seat on the right of the Chief Justice. Judge Meredith, of the counsel of Ellyson, moved to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Underwood against Ellyson and his associates in the municipal government of Richmond, Eliyson, being the major, was the only party guilty of technical, not actual, contempt, and there was no reason why the Chief Justice should not entertain a motion to dis-solve the injunction on behalf of the twenty-five no resistance, were not in even technical contempt.
If the Chief Justice held that Judge Underwood had no jurisdiction in the case, then the counsel claimed the parties were entitled to relief. As to contempt Underwood, at Alexandria, on Saturday.

Ex-Governor Wells, of the counsel for Chaboon the petition of Chahoon to Judge Underwood in substance, that Ellyson was disturbing the public peace ing his (Chahoon's) proper authority, and gave the facts so far as the charge of contempt was con-

Ex-Governor Wise, of the counsel for Chahoon said this case could come up only from the Circuit Court at Richmond. It was not only invited, but requested by the counsel on the other side. After dinding to what recently took place in Richmond he said Ellyson and friends had insisted on the ar-rest for constructive contempt in order that they might resort to a writ of habeas corpus; but nothing was then said about such a motion as that just made. The first objection he had to it was that it asked the Chief Justice to countenance a contempt of court; second, its effect, whatever its intention, is undoubtedly to evade the necessity of a writ of error; third, it attempted to evade the process of the Judge rendering the interlocutory order, and whose authority was now assailed; fourth, it proposed that another judge shall take appeliate jurisdiction of a case which can be decided only by the court. The counsel for the defendants had travelled littler, 150 miles, from Richmond to ask one judge to insult another. Constructively this was a fraud upon the appeliate remedy; fifth, granting that there was an absence of jurisdiction of the Circuit Court—granting that it had erred—this was not the way to remedy the wrong, to correct the error; sixth, the party was under the notice of contempt, for a notice had been served upon him to appear in Alexandria on Saturday next before Judge Underwood to show cause why he should not be imprisoned. Could the party on allowed to come into the presence of this court while in contempt of the Circuit Court; Governor whee them argued that the effect of a writ is conclusive until reversed by writ of error or appeal to a competent court. The question here was not wheeler the decision was according to law. The right to determine the conduct of courts of the Union was placed in the supreme judicial tribunal of the ination. It, therefore, belonged exclusively to the court offended to judge of the contempt and its extent. No other court could undertake in a collateral way to question a review or remady an adjudication of a court of competent jurisdiction in a case of concempt. A proceeding for contempt was regarded as distinct and independent from that for a writ of habeas corpus. Authorities in various cases were cited to austain these positions.

Mr. James Nelson, of counsel for Ellyson, briefly recited the facts that the diffic was then said about such a motion as that just made. The first objection he had to it was that it asked the

too prayed for. Enjand and reproved Chahoon for pretending to be the Mayor of Richmond.

Mr. Nelson maintained that the Circuit Court had no pursaction in the matter, and therefore could not take cognizance of the case.

On the announcement of the decision of Judge Cnderwood counset for Edjason prayed for an appeal, and offered to give satisfactory security; but the prayer was overrised. Counsel then announced to be injunction solely for the purpose of raising a question to offered a revisal of the case. Elisson, he repeated, was not deceded to the mjunction solely for the purpose of raising a question to offered a revisal of the case. Elisson, he repeated, was not decededing to the writ in a contemptuous spirit, but in order to get the question belore this court. He did not think there was any statute restricting the power of a superior court to award or dissolve an injunction as to the boundary or judical district, and the order would be supreme and permanent. As to the right of Ellyson to a hearing in the present predicament, that rested with the court: at appealed to the discretion of the Judge. He might grant or deny. White it was true Ellyson was stechnically in contempt, it was also true that his contempt was technical, made with me purpose of hostility to the court, but at the kindest manner for the purpose of enabling him to secure a revisal of the order of the court below. There has been no damage to Chahoon to the value of a stayer. The defendant had, therefore, committed no injury on Camboon. Grantling he bad done so, was there an intextible rule to prevent dissolving this injunction?

Judge Mercellit said on the point of jurisdiction the Chief Justice was in chambers. He looked mon it as a matter of convenience, with a view of hearing the motions to dissolve the injunction. When the Chief Justice was in chambers. He looked mon it as a matter of convenience, with a view of hearing the court is sent of the Court and there entered. Suppose Judge Underwood would take cheef of the court, and there enter

The counsel on the opposite side and there was no statute preventing the dissolving of the injunction.

Mir. Wise remarked there was something stronger. There was a law of decorum, deiency and propriety higher than any legislation. It was necessary to preserve the dignity and efficiency of the judicial power as any provision of the constitution. It judges allow one another to be treated with contempt, there is no preservation of liberty. The law lays off judicial districts and circuits for the convenience of the people and parties to suits, but this was inconvenient as long as these gentlement were in contempt, and he would not induing them; but he would justify compensate them for their contempt, he would not say punishment. It was a matter of discretion to grant or deny an injunction; but was it discret in this case in its present condition for one judge to dissolve the injunction of another; If discretion be the law of the case it was a law imperative to forbid judicial impropriety and indelicacy. Both defendant and counsel were standing in direct technical contempt of the Court—offensive contempt—nouvithstanding the induspence of the judige. Every court had inherent jurisdiction to punish for contempt, if necessary. What was the prayer of the opposition counsel? It was a prayer to allow contempt to be shown in order to raise a question of jurisdiction. That was not a prayer to be addressed to any court.

The argument here ended and the Chief Justice took the case under advisement.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Semion. BENATE

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1870. MELS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ricz. (rep.) of Ark. - Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line

By Mr. McDonald, (rep.) of Ark .- For relief of Ed. ward Fitzgerald and R. C. Bishop, of Lettle Reck,

By Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala.—Relative to a place of holding the United States District Court for the Middle district of Alabama.

By Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of La.—To secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial langs in Mississippi valley from overflow. It provides for grants of pubstructed, to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, or either of

By Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the city of Carondelet vs. The United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Commit Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland for the protection of an inlet for water works about to be constructed by said city.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first section or twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was passed.

The calendar of concurrent resolutions being proceeded with, the resolution directing an inquiry luto the chect of the fifteenth amendment upon the Indians was adopted. All others were severally laid aside.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the

ans was adopted. All others were severally laid aside.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northeen Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the conscruction of its road, and to secare the same by morigage, came up in order, the question being an amendment of Mr. Wilson fixing the price of the additional lands now granted to the company at two dollars and fifty cents per acre and restricting their sale to actual settlers.

Mr. Howell, (rep., of lowa, addressed the Senate mon the tendancy of the present policy of railroad land grants to create monepolles, and the necessity for such a modification of it as will insure to settlers some of the benefits which may otherwise be retained excussively by the railroads. He denied the right of corporations to hold those lands in the nature of an investment of their own for their pecuniary profit, and demanded that those who paid for the public lands, not merely those who acquired them without expense, should receive the benefit to accrue from their improvement. The government had made railroads rich by large donations of land, and it was time now to consuit the interests of the people and of the government.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., said the effect of an arbitrary uniform price, irrespective of the location of land, was to limit town and depot sites to the same figure with and twenty-live miles from the line of the road. Specularos would have be enabled by representing themselves as settlers to he same figure with and twenty-live miles from the locate in advance upon those sates, which would be an unfair nativantage. He said the railroads had been the su ject of misrepresentation in this particular, and that an attempthad been made to create a faise public segitiment. There was not one instance in which the railroads had not disposed of tacir lands to the benefit of settlers, and the system was distinguished by the fact that it had not been abused. Without it we never could have penetrated the interior. It was exceedingly doubting whether the Pacific Railroad c

At hall-pust two o'clock the bill was passed over.

THE INCOME TAX.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the law relating to the income tax was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, charman of the Finance Committee, said the committee had amended the bill by omitting the provision relative to the measure tax, in order to avoid the delay of a long discussion at this time, when the bill was needed by the authorities to solid disputes as to the law. They had simply continued for the present year the tax on salaries, dividends and interest payable by corporations, deferring the expression of any opinion on the income tax until the revenue bill came up.

Mr. Sourr, (rep.) of Pa., said the existing law professed to except incomes to the extent of one thou-

ring the expression of any opinion on the income tax until the revenue bill came up.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., said the existing law professed to except incomes to the extent of one thousand dollars, but that it did not, in fact, because it gave authority to bank officers to retain live per cent on dividends or interest. The supposition had been that this was paid by the corporation, but the fact was the stock-holders paid it. Persons having less than one thousand dollars income were, therefore, improperty subjected to that. He offered the amendment to obviate the ministice of which he complained.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onlio, objected to the amondment as imprecilcable and likely to create contasion in the execution of the present laws. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 28.

Mr. Stinner, (rep.) of Masa, said as the income tax had been referred to he would say it ought not to be re-established. It was a war, not a peace, tax, and, having died a natural death, he hoped the chairman of the Finance Committee would not attempt to re-establish it. He would have that genileman also bear in mind that the taxes of the country must be reduced. He thought the cry of "Down with the taxes" would nove a good beginning in the abrogation of tais tax, which was inequitable in its operation.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y.) said that when

bear in mind that the taxes of the country must be reduced. He inought the cry of "Down with the taxes" would nave a good beginning in the abrogation of tais tax, which was inequitable in its operation.

Mr. Conkilse, (rep.) of N. Y.) said that when the proposition was made to re-establish the income tax he would ofter a few observations upon a tax which, in the language of a British statesman, "was well calculated to produce a nation of lars." It was a tax equatable in theory but demorable in the country of th

of the tax from their own shoulders upon those of the poorer classes.

Mr. Summer desired to say to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) that if he could show the fairness of the tax he was able to do more than any writer or statesman had yet accomplished.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C.. assumed that, even admitting the general principle of tax, the government officials could not look into private affairs in such a way as to make the tax an equitable one.

Mr. Hamlik, (rep.) of Me., said the general question of the income tax had not been presented, consequently the debate was not in order. He, therefore, called the regular orders.

After further remarks by Mr. Davis in favor of a poil tax, a carefully adjusted property tax and a remission of the system of taxation upon whiskey and tobacco and by Mr. Stockton upon the general question, the bill was amended and passed in the following language:

following language:—
That arctions 130, 131, 122 and 125 of the act of June 30, 1844, entitled "An act to provide laternal revenue for the support

mentioned, for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road was then proceeded with and discussed by Messra. Harian, Howard and Ramsey, and shortly after flye o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.

ANNEXATION OF DOMINICA. Mr. BUTLER. (rep.) of Mass., asked leave to introluce a joint resolution to annex the republic of

NATIONAL REVENUE COUPON BOOKS.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the internal revenue ternal Revenue in the opinion that some form of book, substantially similar to that proposed by him, would promote the interests of the public service, and authorizing him to take such action as he may

think right and proper to carry into effect his order prescribing such form of book, and to inform parties of their right to precure the same in such size as may be adapted to the extent of their business, and from any source they may think fit. Adopted.

Mr. Mungen, (dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution directing investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of marine hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF GALVESTON MARBOR.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Texas, introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Galveston harbor, Texas. Referred.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to entitic the state of Texas to the benefits of the Agricultural Celiege land grants. Adopted.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported back the following bills:—

To extend the time in which certain offences may

the Revision of the Laws, reported back ing bills:— To extend the time in which certain offences may

To extend the time in which certain offences may be prosecuted. Passed.

It allows prosecutions for forgery, perjury, &c., in the matter of claims for pensions and bounty to be instituted within four years.

Relating to witnesses for respondents in extradition cases. Passed.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making examinations of the books, papers and accounts of collectors and o'her officers of the customs. After discussion and amendment the bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Ferrus, (rep.) of N. Y., from the same committee, reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. Jencker, (rep.) of R. I., from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the exercise of the Admitaity jurisdiction in the United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. Davies, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee

the Admiraty jurisdiction in the United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. Davies, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$109,575 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United states Ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. He explained that the deficiency gross from appropriating specific salaries, and no more, while from year to year there were changes in foreign Ministers, the new Minister being entitled to his pay for a month before he leaves the United States, and the outgoing Minister being entitled to his pay until his recurn to the United States, and the outgoing Minister being entitled to his pay until his recurn to the United States. During last year quite a number of those changes had taken place, causing half the deficiency, and the other half had come over in the same way from year to year.

The bill was passed.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill was passed.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole. Art. Wheelers in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cligats and cigarettes \$2.50 per pound, as agreed to yesterday, and twenty-five per cent advitorem, and the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Strong to increase it to fifty per cent ad a valorem.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, stated that after consultation this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means he had been instructed to move to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and to leave the law as it is at present. The clause as reported in the bill was not reported in hostility to the cigar interest of the country, but because the committee was satisfied that the cigar interest would be advanced by some further lowering of the duty on foreign cigars. Still, as the cigar interest, or mombers representing it, seemed to be of an opposite opinion, he would move to turke out the paragraph, thus renewing a motion made yesterday pro Jornal by the gentleman from Pennsyvania (Ar. Myers), and which he believed was on the whole the best motion that could be made.

After considerable discussion Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion, and Mr. Myers, (rep.) of Pa., renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as it is under the existing law.

Mr. Breoks of N. Y. moved to among the suppose. Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, stated that after con

newed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on eigars as it is under the existing law.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., moved to amend the subsequent clause, relating to cotton manufactures, so as to make it read:—"On all manufactures of cotton and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored." It would be recollected, his said, that the Congress of 1861 thought the Tax offit then passed for carrying on a great war was ample for all the expenses of the government, Rejected.

Mr. Winans, (dem.) of Minn., offered as a substitute for the clause the one on the same subject contained in the act of March 2, 1881, and charged that the effect of the increase of tariff was to discourage importation, decrease the revenue, and thereby tend to repudiation, by rendering the people unable to pay the debt by burdening them with taxes which do not go to pay the debt or to sustain the government. Rejected.

ment. Rejected.
Mr. Marshall, (dem.) of Ill., moved to substitute thirty per per cent ad valorem for the taxes provided in the pangraph, and advocated the amend-

thirty per per cent ad calorem for the taxes provided in the paragraph, and advocated the amendment. Rejected.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lows, moved to amend by striking out the words, "and in addition thereto ten per cent ad valorem," and advocated his amendment. Rejected.

Mr. Buviers, of Mass., was opposed to the change of the present law, and thought it better to leave the law as it is. He signified his intent of moving to strike out the clause.

Mr. Schenck defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means as simplifying very much the existing complicated provisions as to manufactured cotton goods.

Mr. Buviers, in replying to Mr. Schenck, said it was due to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark by way of personal explanation. In the commencement of this Congress ne had in the heat of debate stated substantially that he intended to investigate at some time the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time he had had many stories broached to him, which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since instance to be of that class of standers which every public man suffered in the same piace where he had made the assertion. He left it due to that genuteman (Mr. Schenck), as well as himself, to make, as are as ne could, reparations.

Mr. Schenck said that he accepted the reparation in the same pirit in which he helieved it was offered. He had felt perfectly confident when he result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation and anything impeaching his integrity would be, and he was glad that in

there was now such retraction made as would go to the world.

No farther amendment was offered and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

The next paragraph was as to cotton spool thread.

Mr. Schenck moved to amend the paragraph of charging tweive cents to six cents, and two nundred yards to one hundred yards, so as to read, "on spool thread of cotton six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than one hundred yards of thread, and for every additional one hundred yards or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards or neath spool six cents per dozen spools, and thirty per cent ad valorem in addition to the above rates."

Mr. Allison moved to make it five cents per dozen spools, and said that the present rates were from sixty-five to seventy-two per cent on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it from fity to sixty per cent, which he thought quite high enough.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., moved to reduce the rate to

four cents per dozen spools, and said that there were two and a half million scamatresses in the country who needed spool cotton at the lowest possible price, while there were not, perhaps, ten thousand laborers producing it in this country, and yet the two and a half millions of the women were to be taxed for the benefit of these ten thousand it borers.

Mr. Dawss replied that they did not pay a penny Mr. Dawes replied that they did not pay a penny per hundred speois more for the thread made in Massachusetts or Philadelphia, and he would not put the female operatives of this country on the level of those on the other aids of the water as to wages.

After further discussion Mr. Brooks' amendment was rejected, and without disposing of the other amendments the committee rose and the liouse at quarter past five o'clock adjourned.

THE STEVENS INSTITUTE IN HORSKEN. The hall of the Martha Institute, in Sixth street

Hoboken, was occupied last evening by a respecta ble audience, to hear discourses on the plans to be carried out with regard to the management of a carried out with regard to the management of a high school department. The object of the latter is to train up youths in the inactuite for courses in the Stevens Institute or elsewhere. Professor Henry Morton, of Fhiladelphia, spoke on the high grades of study to be pursued at the Stevens Institute, and his remarks were listened to with great attention. Rev. Professor Edward Wail, of the Martha Institute, delivered an able discourse on the nature of the studies in the High School, which will embrace the modern languages and music. The quarterly fee will range from nine to ditect dollars, which will be ready for pupils next fall. The Martha institute is administed to the Stevens Institute as a preparatory school, and arrangements have been made by the trustees of both institutions which cannot fall to conduce to the prosperity of the college, and render it one of the finest institutions of learning in the country.

## MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS.

War to the Knife in a Jersey Church.

Fighting Among the "First Baptists" of Elizabeth-An Unclean Page of Ecclesiastical History-"Vanity of Vanities, All is Vanity"-Fists, Violence, Stabbing and Black Eyes-Choice Means of Christian Revenge-A Case for the Reformers-"Grunting

During Prayer" as a Ground for

Expulsion from a Church.

When the French countess, about to drop her head from the guillotine into the bloody basket of the "Reign of Terror," apostrophized the hollow cant of "liberty" she cried out against one venal error which to-day finds a counterpart in the mercantile vacuum of "plety." It has been almost the daily duty of these columns to expose the impudent presanctity of religion, by making it the synonym of selfish ends and the tole bauble of puerile fancy. Cases have been numerous where membership in a church was only stock in trade, and a softly cushioned pew a certain passport to society. New York, it was betteved, had the precious monopoly of these

people. But it seems not.

NEW JERSEY PUTS IN HER CLAIMS; the aristocratic little city of Elizabeth is ner repre

this fascinating cry he has only to waik two blocks before he reaches a broad avenue baptized in honor of the State Jersey street. A few steps brings him before a monest, cunning little brica church standing back from the sidewalk about fifty feet, with two lampposts bearing the emblazoned characters FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

He would pause a moment to wonder at its Lil liputian aspect, but nothing more, and yet about this inoffensive and plain structure there is a story, a story of ambition, of personal bitterness, of rancorous hatred, of cherical interference, of angry words, courageous fists, brutal violence, stabbling, beating, knoking down, black eyes and dangerous illiness, and with all this is associated "woman"—she is the thorn. First, as to ambition. The First Baptist society of Elizabeth began to outgrow the old garment—its little chapel—and it was decided to have the measure taken for a new outfit. The successor was to be a commodious church, in keeping with the grandeur of the society and the pastor, whose name is the Rev. Theodore E. K. Gesley. The question had two slaes, and they found two classes of advocates—one class pro. the other con. The discussion waxed warm. The pro side wanted a grander structure—something besiting the members—worthy of Elizabeth—Elizabeth either as a city or a lashionable belle. Doubtiess the pastor wished an enlarged spilere, arched and pillared, through which he could discharge the columnials of his eloquence or pitch his this inoffensive and plain structure there is a story,

of invective in the midst of the amored flock. The con side conned the matter over, said the funds would not sanction the proceeding, that the piety aiready in the matket had not been paid for, and that the parson and his followers had better not make the courte ho into bankrupte. Here began the personal butterness indulged in by two members of the society. George Teear, a gentleman of forty, for four years organist of the church and respected for being an upright Christian and good citizen, opposed the new movement. He believed the society ought to stand by the old chapet thi they could pay for a new church. He was outspoken and dread in his opposition, and was trank to blummess, the made chemics and incensed a member of the church, twirt whom such him there was an old fend.

The FARTY OF THE SECOND CART

in his opposition, and was trank to builders, the made cenemies and incensed a member of the courch, twick whom and him there was an old fend.

The farty of the second rare was Mr. William Griffith. Welt, the discussion went on. It grew heated, hot, and burned at white heat. There had been two meetings of the seconty, and much feeling had been developed. The discovery and his side had previously resorted to strategy and diplomacy to gain converts, and it was evident that they wanted Mr. Teear to vacate the organ stool. Mr. Teear was bold—as bold as Patrick Henry when he slapped the United Kingdoms in the face. But the few were determined to buy and to build and to have a St. Peter's at Elizabeth. At the second meeting secrecy was enjoined by the pastor, and it was agreed not to canvess the subject beyond the churca limits. Matters progressed. The third meeting was held and this brought out the

RANCOROUS HATRED.

The small chapel was an assembly chamber. Debate ran high. The three trustees resigned, for the vote was "to build." In the midst of the deliberations Mr. Teear became involved in a controversy respecting the enjoined secrecy, and charged that the minister had himself disclosed the matter fin a street car. He said to the pastor, "You were not as cruppilous in speaking of this as you might have been forward, shock his fast at Mr. Teear, exclaiming, "I know things of you. You have insulted the pastor." The members, however, soon

RODE AT ANCHOR

and all was calim. The Baptist caurch was now worse than the Tiers Elat of the French Revolution. Angry words new, absolutely flew, in all directions, and the august body adjourned. Mr. Teear prepared to go to his home. He guined the exterior of the church and Mr. Griffith made a show of

pared to go to his home. He gained the extro of the church and Mr. Griffith made a shot courageous fists. He caught Mr. Teear by throat, tore his clothing, struck him in the dashed him back on the edge of the stone s dashed him back on the edge of the stone steps, drew a knife and cut his overcoat, but falled to stab him. In his fall Mr. Teear received an injury to his spine, from which he can never fully recover; and now, after weeks of sickness, he lies dangerously ill at the house of his brother-in-naw. This was the BRUTAL VIOLENCE.

Mr. Teear now sought his home, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Jersey street. Mr. Grimth

Mr. Teear now sought his home, at the corner of Jenerson avenue and Jersey street. Mr. Grimth overtook him and offered to fight it out. Mr. Teear declined to fight, asserting that it was wrong. Mr. Grimth fell upon Mr. Teear and assailed him, giving him an ugly black eye. At last, after being assaulted, stabled in the clothing, knocked down and discolored in the eyes, he went to his bed to take a lease of prolonged suffering.

By these various transactions Mr. Teear has been crippied for life. Perhaps that is not all. It is said Grimth had an old grudge at ainst him because the latter had darkly hinted that he was "the wrong man in the right place." This, it is believed, is the secret of the Iray. Now comes

CHRISTIAN REVENGS.

This immaculate society charges Mr. Teear with grunting in contempt when the pastor prayed; for insulting the pastor; but withdrew both and finsily excluded him from the society on other grounds, while on a sick bed, with no opportunity to defend himself, and against the usages of the church. Thus, in brief, is the unclean page of ecclesiastical history exposed to public view. It is full of incident and full of shameful proceedings that must cause every Christian check to blush. Mr. Teear's rriends intend to make Mr. Grimth walk Spanish.

Ten Thousand Dollars Realized by the Late Lecture-A Donation in the Tax Lovy

ation was held last evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, the president (Mr. John Fox) in the chair: Mr. Walter Roche, treas urer, stated that some ten thousand dollars had been realized by the lecture of Mr. Cox lately delivered at the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the association, which amount the auspices of the association, which amount had been handed over to Sister Irene, in charge of the foundling institution. This is probably the largest amount which has been received from any single lecture ever given in the city, and speaks volumes for the efforts of the gentlemen who had charge of the affair. A motion was made and carried that a committee of gentlemen proceed to Albany to request of the Legislature an appropriation to be inserted in the Tax Levy for the purpose of erecting a building on the ground recently donated by the city. The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee:—Messrs. Dennis O'Donohue, James Redmond, Thomas J. Creamer, John Fox, J. it. Harnett, Dautel Early, Bernard Casserty, John Hayes, Michael J. Cody, Patrick H. Jones, John T. McGowan, Joramiah Qinilan, Walter Roche. These gentlemen will proceed to Albany next week in order to advocate the claims of the insatuation. Surely so noble an object cannot fail of success. The expenses attending this institution are very great, and funds are appeally required. The public should not hesitate in warmly responding. The city has provided an eligible site for a building, and it is for the State government and public generally to support this most praiseworthy charity. been realized by the lecture of Mr. Cox

VOICE FROM THE "ADX."

The New Charter Endorsed in the Twentieth

Ward. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Seth M. Harris Association of the Twentieth ward was held last night at McMahon's Hall, corner of Tulrtyfourth street and Ninth avenue. The president, fourth street and Ninth avenue. The president, Mr. Christopher Bath, occupied the chair, and M. Keogh, Jr., acted as secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of endorsing the action of Messra. Sweeny, Tweed, Bradley and Frear in the Legislature. and was very largely attended. Speeches were made by Messra. Noah H. Childe, Christopher Bath and J. Frederick Hatch. A series of resolutions were passed endorsing the action of the above named gentiemen and eulograing the new Charter. The meeting broke up amid great entituesiasia.